

ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR

WALLACE H. GILPIN, Publisher,
Barton, Vt.Published every Wednesday afternoon.
Entered at the Post-office at Barton, Vt.,
as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

One year \$1.50. Six months, 75c.
Eight months, \$1. Four months 50c.
Invariably in advance.
When your subscription expires the
paper stops.

ADVERTISING

Cards of thanks, 50c. Resolutions,
\$1.00. Reading notices, 10c per line
for insertion. Classified advertising
terms at top of column one, page one.
Display advertising rates upon ap-
plication.

As usual all parties find consolation in election returns but it really would seem that there was a slight return toward Republicanism. The Progressive party in Massachusetts can surely find little consolation in their vote since that party loses its right to appear as a party on the official ballots of the state, because of its small vote.

The village of Coventry, at last convinced that fire protection is essential, has installed a good gravity water system that will give a volume of water with force enough to forestall under ordinary circumstances any such conflagrations as that village has twice suffered in the past five years. With unusual virility for a small village, Coventry built on the site of the first fire and now on the second scar is springing up a splendid school building and a town hall. This is the spirit that makes the world move.

The Rutland Herald is losing its mind with the thought of the woe and destruction and curses hard cider will bring upon Vermont, should the Perry Prohibition bill become effective, because it does not prohibit the making of cider. The fact is: cider is allowed under the present law exactly as it is under the proposed Perry measure. So Vermonters are either making and drinking cider now as much as they will under the prohibition law or else they are being supplied with licensed (or illegally sold) standard booze from our dozen saloon towns, which proves that a "local option" law does not give local option effects.

The Monitor is not so enthusiastic over woman's suffrage as some, yet it believes the so-called defeats of equal suffrage in recent elections only point to the coming of the woman's vote. While defeated in all eastern state votes, the women are already planning for the next fight, and so it will be until they secure the vote. In New York 400,000 men voted for woman suffrage where no registered sentiment was known. Often defeats were overwhelming, and yet the women came nearer getting the vote than ever before. Viewed in the light of Burlington's vote on its new constitution, Swanton's vote at a special meeting and other Vermont examples, the women would not fall behind the men in exercising the privilege of the ballot.

A Thanksgiving Song

By ANNETTE KOHN, In Independent

All our days
We give thee praise,
O God, who holdest in Thy hand
And didst exalt and bless our land
And gavest it from sea to sea
To all embracing liberty,
We give thee praise
All our days.

For the golden glow of the orange tree,
For the purple grapes, for the honeybee,
For the waving plumes of the yellow grain,
For the glorious sunshine and for the rain,
The coal in the mine, the ore in the hill,
The throb of the engine, the whistles shrill,
The fire of the forge and the anvil's ring,
For the tinkling phone and the cable string,
The whir of the loom, the clack of the mill,
For the auto's speed and the ship's thrill,
For the horse of flame on the road of steel
And the wireless voice that makes loud appeal,

For our busy marts and our busy streets,
Where the white, black, brown and yellow man meets;
For the strong true arm of the workman brave,
For our churches and schools with power to save,
For hearts of our women, brains of our men,
For the laureled harvest of brush and pen,
For the wealth of herds on the prairies wide,
For the new homes rising on every side,
For the law that shields where our flag is unfurled,
For peace on our land and with all the world,
For our mighty name, in all men's sight,
The pledge we must walk for aye in thy light,
All our days
We give thee praise.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Brains vs. Brawn.

The college boys turn out with the band to meet the winning football team, but the fellows that capture the intercollegiate debate have to walk up unattended from the railroad station.—White River Junction Landmark.

Vermont in Massachusetts.

Vermont will have a paternal interest in the next administration in Massachusetts. Coolidge, the lieutenant governor-elect, is a native of Plymouth and Mrs. McCall, who as wife of the governor will be the first lady of the state, is a St. Johnsbury girl.—Brattleboro Reformer.

Town Government a Business.

Various towns and small cities in New York, Connecticut, and elsewhere adopted various forms of commission government at Tuesday's election. In Connecticut, the plan is to employ a town manager on salary and to hire a bookkeeper to keep the town accounts. Under this plan the men who were formerly administrative officers with the title of selectmen become commissioners, who, except for choosing the manager, will hereafter act only in an advisory capacity. The manager is to do the work of the town government, receiving an adequate salary and engaging in no other form of industry or employment. The government, it is intended, shall hereafter be a business proposition pure and simple.—Burlington Free Press.

"Killed by Idle Gossip."

A recent editorial in the Boston paper reviews the verdict "killed by idle gossip" which was given in the case of the woman who shot herself at Western Springs, Ill. Among other things the paper says "Most of the real harm is done by innocent-minded persons who take a very human delight in savoring highly spiced news. Most of us like to be thrilled or shocked—any emotion which moves us out of the humdrum, ordinary, everyday experience. So spice, sensation, etc., finds a welcome. Then it is said along, it grows. It may have been half-true in the first place, it may have been only amusing. In the end it is deadly. It ruins someone's character, perhaps drives to desperation. In this little tragedy in Illinois it drove a woman to suicide, and it was not 'malicious' but 'idle' gossip." Now there isn't a community on the face of the earth where this little sermon cannot penetrate to the soul. No one owns up to it. It is deadly gossip but there is scarcely anyone who hasn't passed on some bits of information which would better have been left out in the cold to die of frost. A smile and a whispered word can become a veritable two-edged sword.—Bradford Opinion.

Supe-fluous Church and Fraternal Organizations.

Evidently the term "Federation," as applied to the relationship between neighboring churches of our own order is misunderstood in some quarters. One of the state papers in commenting on the federation of the North church, St. Johnsbury, and the First church at Center, says: "This is a move in the right direction." "Such consolidations are needed in many rural districts." And goes on to deprecate the efforts to support three or four churches in a small community. All of which suggests several considerations. In the first place these federations have nothing to do with diminishing the number of small churches or effecting an organic union of two separate bodies. It is simply a method of bringing into closer fellowship and mutual helpfulness a strong church with its weaker neighbor in another township or village, where in many cases it is the only church and has no competition. In the case of Woodstock and Bridgewater, the latter place has only one church now in the village. In the case of Rutland and Clarendon the same is true. The movement can never issue in consolidation. It is wholly in the direction of strengthening and more firmly establishing the smaller church. In the second place such comments suggest that a little more intelligence might profitably be employed in the popular discussion of the sad spectacle in the state of over-churching communities. It is becoming a fad for the secular press to have a cheap fling at these so-called melancholy conditions. Statements are current that are wholly untrue to fact. There is no question that in the changes in population some communities are found at present with superfluous churches. But when it is said that 90 per cent of the country churches in New England are unnecessary the statement can by no stretch of the imagination be brought within the bounds of truth. Hold up a little in sweeping condemnations. Give credit to the efforts that are being made slowly, as is necessary in any vital problem, to remedy these conditions. And if there must be cheap talk against superfluous organizations, and the financial burdens they put upon poor communities, direct it for a time against the social orders that are multiplying beyond reason.—Vermont Missionary.

The Humble Guard Rail.

The value of a highway guard rail was demonstrated at Montpelier Saturday when a light motor car slid off the crown of the road toward the Winooski river and would have gone the whole distance into deep water had it not been for the wood fence erected at that point on Berlin street. The highway guard rail is often held lightly, but it has more often justified itself. If towns and cities would go to the slight outlay demanded and erect more fences of substantial nature along the roadside the list of road accidents would be materially shortened.—Barre Times.

The truth of what the contemporary says regarding the value of highway guard rails has been demonstrated again and again in the experience of individual towns, but for all that, altogether too much laxity prevails and there is a lamentable failure in the case of many towns to give the attention to this matter which its importance demands. The matter of guard rails on dangerous curves and along embankments has had the special attention of State Highway Commissioner Bates the past season, a great deal more than the usual amount of railing having been installed during the summer. In this connection in a

recent interview, Commissioner Bates said: "Some people say that guard rails will not hold a car and a measure this is true, but the rails have served to decrease the number of serious accidents, despite the popular belief." He went on to say that if a heavy car hit a railing head on, the rail could not be expected to hold the heavy machine, but when the blow is a glancing one, as it usually is, the car is more often held in the road than not. He cited an instance which came to his attention only recently when a rail prevented a big touring car from dropping over 50 foot embankment. So it will be seen that the importance of the humble guard rail is recognized by the head of the state highway department, who has emphasized this point in connection with highway work in his talks with road commissioners and who has given aid when possible in putting in substantial guard rails. As the commissioner says, a railing could not be expected to hold a heavy machine hitting it head on, neither will it withstand being driven at express rate speed. But it is not designed to, and the sooner such drivers and their machines get out of commission over some embankment the better. But guard rails do afford protection in countless instances to carefully operated cars and to horse-drawn vehicles as well, and in addition they are a measure of protection to towns against the costly and often damage suits. On this ground alone they are a good investment.—Essex Standard.

Oysters, the Food That Has Not Gone Up.

From a government report:

An animal food which practically has not increased in cost for 25 years, and the production of which has kept pace with the growth of population, is a present-day anomaly worthy of public attention; especially when its price brings it within the reach of all and its excellence leaves little to be desired. This is the case of oyster, probably the only food animal which has not shared in the general increase in the cost of commodities. It is not possible to compare retail prices with accuracy; but between 1900 and 1915 the wholesale quotations of canned and fresh oysters in New York were either practically stationary or in the extreme did not increase over 10 per cent, and recently the oyster man and the oyster grower have received actually a slightly lower price than they did 25 years ago. This occurred notwithstanding the fact the average quality of oysters has improved during that time as a result of more advanced culture and the fact of a great increase in the cost of the "fancy" oysters, listed by name in menus and consumed by the luxurious few. The oyster of the multitude is better than ever and about as cheap. Compare these facts with the 25 to 75 per cent increase in the cost of eggs, poultry, and meats.

In Europe the oyster is, and long has been, a luxury enjoyed by the few. When the first settlers came to the shores of America, one of the most impressive indications of the richness of the new land was the great abundance, large size, and excellence of the oysters which they found. Under these conditions, and at a time when the infant communities necessarily were dependent in a great measure on the bounty of nature for their food, obtainable and delicious shellfish came into common use as an important element of their diet. Even before the white men came, the Indians of the coast subsisted largely on oysters, and it is said, used them in a dried and smoked state, strung on twigs, as an article of barter with their inland neighbors. At many places great mounds of shells deposited in prehistoric times tell of the free use of which the red men made of oysters, and on the Damariscotta river in Maine, where none are now found, there is a mound containing about 7,000,000 bushels of shells.

After going into the history and habits and life of the oyster the bulletin says:

If food be abundant and the beds not too crowded, the oyster becomes fat, luscious and tender. In this condition it is one of the most inviting of foods and is also the most digestible, nutritious, and wholesome, and its composition is of such character as to make it more nearly than most foods self-sufficient as a diet. In this respect it resembles milk and needs but the ordinary ingredients used in cooking—starches and fats—to give it "ballance." It is remarkable among ordinary food substances in its high proportion of glycogen, a substance resembling starch but more readily and easily assimilated, and, unlike starch, wholly digestible even when uncooked.

With all of its manifold merits, it never has come fully into its own, partly because until recently the people of the interior have not been able to get it at its best, but largely because it has been the victim of prejudice. Eaten raw, the oyster, like most uncooked foods, may carry disease if taken from polluted surroundings. A few such cases have been given great prominence, and to a considerable extent the oyster has fallen in public esteem, but though this has undoubtedly deterred many persons from using an excellent food, it has not been without good result. The United States and many a state and municipal governments have awakened to the advisability of supervision and inspection, and there is now exercised a close scrutiny of the sources of oysters, which are brought to market or shipped from state to state and the method of handling and transporting them. It can be said that oysters today are more sanitary and better than ever and that there is, at least, sufficient guaranty of their wholesomeness if there is of milk, strawberries, lettuce, celery, and other foods not usually cooked for consumption. If the oysters be cooked there is a double guaranty.

In other countries oysters are nearly always eaten raw, and even in this country the finest are usually consumed in this way as a minor course at meals; but the distinguishing feature of their consumption in the United States is that they are generally cooked and constitute an important part, if not the whole, of the meal at which they are served. Under these circumstances manifold methods of cooking them have been evolved.

STATE NEWS

St. J. & L. C. R. R. Decrease in Business.

The annual report of the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain railroad has just been issued from the president's office and the statistics show quite a decrease in both freight and passenger business for the fiscal year ending June 30 as compared with the previous 12 months. The gross income for the year was \$339,568.68, while the operating expenses (95.83 per cent) amounted to \$320,878.50. Adding the taxes and rental of equipment from the Boston & Maine, the majority stock owners in the property, the net loss for the year is \$25,929.31. To this is added interest on bonds and notes amounting to \$101,201.89, making the deficit for the year \$127,128.69. The freight receipts for the year were \$193,996.11, as against \$258,908.66 the year before; while the passenger revenue was \$82,072.98, as against \$90,174.21 the year previous. The engines hauled 249,115 tons of freight, which was 85,000 tons less than the previous year, while the number of passengers carried was 167,404, as against 186,357 the previous year.

Buck or Doe this Season—A Fawn Defined.

During the approaching open season "any will deer except fawns" may be killed. This protection of fawns has led to many inquiries as to what is a fawn. The intent of the legislature in amending the present deer law was to amend the old law sufficiently to make it lawful to shoot both bucks and does during the present season. "Any deer" means both male and female. Fawns are excepted as they are by the laws of almost all states in which deer are hunted. The specification of fawns in the Vermont law has been unnecessary heretofore, because bucks with horns not less than three inches in length were the only animals which could be lawfully killed. The male or buck fawn does not have horns three inches long until older. Webster defines a fawn as a buck or doe of the first year. In other words a fawn is a deer born during the present year which means that it was dropped some time last March or later. It is as easy to distinguish the difference between a fawn and a deer as it is to distinguish the difference between a cow and a calf when the latter is not more than six months old. No hunter will shoot a little fawn if he is a sportsman and if the hunter does not take time enough to see whether the object of his aim is a fawn or a mature animal he is liable to shoot a human being. With the elimination of the buck law for which one of the strongest arguments advanced by its advocates is the safeguarding of the lives of fellow hunters, let us be thankful that the fawn law besides the obvious reason for its enactment, may be a safety first warning to some of the many persons whose first experience of handling a high power gun comes with the open season on deer.

Vermont Notes.

Charles Henkel, 73 years old, of Brattleboro, designer of many of the organs made by the Bailey Organ company during 40 years is dead. Mr. Henkel was born in Germany.

By a majority of 324 out of a total of 1,274 cast, Burlington rejected a proposed change in the city charter as provided for by the legislature. Only one third of the city's enrollment was out at the polls.

Gov. Charles W. Gates has appointed as members of the conservation commission under the act of 1915: Charles H. Stearns of Jonsson, James A. Stacey of Hartford, and H. M. McIntosh of Burlington.

Six cans of spotted catfish, a game fish that comes from the West, have been placed in Joe's pond as an experiment. They grow to a weight of from eight to ten pounds and are a difficult fish to propagate and attempts in other places have been unsuccessful. Others have been placed in the hatchery at Lyndon Center.

W. Scott McCarthy, resident manager for the Strout farm agency in Essex Junction, has been missing from home since Nov. 2. Miss Charlotte Irish, employed in the Strout agency as a stenographer, is also missing and reported to have left the village about the same time McCarthy did. Mrs. McCarthy said she did not know where McCarthy had gone and had not heard from him since he left. McCarthy is about 27 years old.

In Franklin county court the jury in the case of Miss Anna J. Stacy of Berkshire vs. Charles L. Dolan of Burlington, alleged breach of promise have returned a verdict for the plaintiff to recover \$8,000. The case was returned

THE LIBERAL POLICY

Adopted by the management of this Bank and which provides for "Extra Dividends" to depositors is a practical demonstration of the "Mutual" idea. Our guaranteed rate is four per cent to which a substantial "Extra" is added as earnings warrant. We invite correspondence.

The Burlington Trust Co.

Capital and Surplus \$300,000

"SAFETY FIRST"

City Hall Square—North
BURLINGTON, VT.

from supreme court for a re-trial on the question of damages, the previous verdict of \$6,200 for the plaintiff having been considered by the defendant to be too high and the reversal of the first verdict being secured by Dr. Dolan on the ground that certain evidence had not been considered in the question of damages.

The new officers of the Vermont state teachers' association were not given in the Monitor's report last week. They are: President, Edwin L. Ingalls of Burlington; vice-president, Miss Alberta Beaman of St. Albans; secretary, Miss Etta M. Franklin of Rutland; treasurer E. A. Hamilton of Newport; executive committee, H. O. Harrison of Middlebury, Miss Margaret Kelley of Derby, E. F. Green of Randolph; directors for three years, Miss Caroline S. Woodruff, Miss Rose Lucia of Montpelier, James C. Walker of Vergennes; directors for one year, Miss Allen of Lyndon, J. H. Fuller of Hardwick in place of E. F. Green, resigned. The following honorary members were elected: Theodore N. Vail of Lyndonville, United States Senator Carroll S. Page of Hyde Park, Gov. Charles W. Gates of Franklin, Miss Lucy Wheelock of Boston, Miss Helen M. Winslow of Boston, Arthur W. Edson of New York, Miss Emily Dutton Proctor of Proctor.

Those Dear Friends.

Hazel—"You may not believe it, dear, but I actually refused the offers of six different men the past summer." Aimee—"Oh, I don't doubt it at all; but what were they selling?"

DO YOU FEEL HEADACHY?
LOOK TO YOUR STOMACH

It is an unusual thing for a druggist to sell medicine under a guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure. Yet this is the way F. D. Pierce, the popular druggist, is selling Mi-o-na, the standard dyspepsia remedy.

Never before has he had so large a number of customers tell him that a medicine has been successful as with Mi-o-na. People who a few months ago looked like walking skeletons have put on flesh and today are eating and vigorous with perfect digestion and good health.

There is no longer any need for anyone suffering or making their friends suffer on account of dyspepsia. Mi-o-na can always be relied upon. The percentage of cures is so great that there is little risk to F. D. Pierce in guaranteeing to return the money if the medicine does not relieve. And he stands ready to do so without any questions.

Headache, all forms of indigestion, specks before the eyes, dizzy feelings and all forms of liver trouble are helped by Mi-o-na. A few days' treatment should show considerable gain in health while a complete cure often follows rapidly.

Sold and guaranteed in Orleans by F. J. Kinney.

RHEUMA FOR RHEUMATISM

No matter how many remedies you have tried and failed to get relief, or trial of rheuma will convince you that a simple and all forms of rheumatism can be permanently cured. F. D. Pierce and all druggists sell it for 50 cents.

"I was so crippled with sciatic rheumatism I could not walk. Three bottles of Rheuma permanently cured me." Guy Torrey, St. Paul, Minn.

Rheuma gets right into the blood, dissolves the uric acid crystals and passes them through the kidneys and bowels. This is the best way to cure rheumatism. The manufacturers guarantee it. Sold and guaranteed in Orleans by F. J. Kinney.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

F. W. BALDWIN
Attorney, Insurance Agent, Surety Bond.
BARTON, VT.

J. M. BLAKE, M. D.
BARTON, VT.

Special attention given to treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and the fitting of glasses to defective eyes.

Office Hours: 11 a. m. to 3 p. m., except Sundays, and by special appointment.

C. A. CRAMTON, M. D.
ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

SPECIALIST. EYE, EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT. Office 20 Main St., over Post Office. Office Hours 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Appointments for examination of the eyes for glasses can be made in advance by letter or telephone.

Harry Dickens

AUCTIONEER

Orleans, Vt. N. E. Telephone

N. H. DREW

Licensed Auctioneer

Glover, Vt.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

FREDERICK LANPHEAR, M. D.

ORLEANS, VERMONT

GENERAL PRACTICE, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Examination of eyes for glasses by appointment.

JOSIAH A. PEARSON,

DENTIST, BARTON, VT. OFFICE IN O'NEAL'S BLOCK.

W. W. REIRDEN,

LAWYER, BRAVER'S BLOCK, BARTON, VT.

PEOPLE'S TELEPHONE.

HUBBARD HASTINGS

CONSULTING FORESTER

Timber, Estimating and Surveying

18 Summer St., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Buck Real Estate Co.

Dealers in Farms, Village Property, Business Opportunities, etc. Rents taken care of for reasonable commission.

Richford, Vermont

Phone 11-2

Typewriter Ribbons

CARBON PAPER

at the

MONITOR OFFICE

Commissioners' Notice
Estate of Sarah A. Miles

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Orleans, COMMISSIONER, to receive, examine, and adjust the claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Sarah A. Miles late of Brownington in said District, deceased and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving and adjusting the claims of all persons interested in the estate of said deceased on the 20th day of November and 14th day of April next, from one o'clock p. m. until four o'clock p. m., on each of said days and that six months from the 15th day of October A. D. 1915, is the time limited by said court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Brownington, this 30th day of October, A. D. 1915.

G. J. GROSS,
J. E. FLINT,
Commissioners.

WEAR HUB RUBBERS

RAY'S READY RATION.

25 per cent Protein

COMPOSED OF

Dist or Brewers' Grain, Malt Sprouts, Gluten Feed, Bran, Linseed, Hammond and a liberal portion of Cottonseed.

We are going to sell this for \$32.00 per ton, the price being based on actual cost of material bought at right prices and without expensive specialty men to introduce same.

SCHUMAKER'S STOCK FEED \$29.00

RAY P. WEBSTER

Barton, Vermont

Ready Money

"Real opportunity comes only to the man with ready money," says John D. Rockefeller.

Ready money is acquired chiefly through persistent saving—and the most profitable savings medium of known security is the Savings Account.

Savings Accounts here earn 4 per cent interest, are absolutely safe and readily convertible into cash.

BARTON SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

BARTON, VERMONT

Capital \$50,000.

Surplus \$50,000.

War upon Pain!

Pain is a visitor to every home and usually it comes quite unexpectedly. But you are prepared for every emergency if you keep a small bottle of Sloan's Liniment handy. It is the greatest pain killer ever discovered.

Simply laid on the skin—no rubbing required—it drives the pain away instantly. It is really wonderful.

Sloan's Liniment

for RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, SORE MUSCLES

